

STATE GRANGE BEGINS THREE DAYS' SESSION WITH 600 PRESENT

Secretary Reports a Total Membership of 5,923
and Treasurer Shows a Balance of \$6,096—
Worthy Master Urges Enactment of Pro-
hibitory Law Next Spring—Banquet in
Evening.

The 4th annual session of the Vermont State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, opened Tuesday morning at the Armory with an exceptionally large attendance, there being about 600 present. The morning session was opened on the fifth degree. The principal part of the afternoon session was given over to the annual address of the worthy master, Willis N. Cady of Middlebury. In the evening the annual banquet was served at the Hotel Vermont, about 300 sitting down to the tables in the main dining room.

The first business to come before the morning session was the appointment of the various standing committees. The executive committee gave its report, which was followed by two-minute reports from the deputies of the various districts.

The annual address of the worthy master, Willis N. Cady of Middlebury, was on the afternoon program. The master in his address came out strongly in favor of temperance, bidding the patrons register a strong vote at the coming March meeting in favor of a prohibition law. An abstract of the address follows:

WORTHY MASTER'S ADDRESS.

As we assemble for our 4th annual session in this beautiful city, the "Queen of Vermont," we feel that we are welcome because we represent the great agricultural industry of our State. Let us be true representatives and in all of our deliberations keep the interests of the whole State in the forefront.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

During the year, as opportunities presented themselves, we have visited many of the subordinate and most of the Pomona granges of the State. We have attended field meetings, grange fairs, and have dedicated one grange hall. Through these means and by the use of the mail and telephone we have tried to keep in touch with all of the patrons. While we are sorry that we have lost a few granges, we are glad to note the large increase in others. One new grange has been organized at Calais and we expect that others will soon be started. The Grange to-day, throughout the country, is doing more for the farmer than ever before. I wish to commend the fine work that the officers and members of our splendid order are doing in Vermont.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

The 4th annual session of the National Grange held at Oakland was marked for its harmonious, progressive work. The national master's report showed that nearly 60 granges had been organized during the past year, and that the finances of the order were in a healthy condition, showing an increase in assets of nearly \$200,000. Strong resolutions were passed endorsing equal suffrage, national prohibition, a common sense system of rural credits, protesting against any change in the system of rural delivery of mail that would render it of less service to the people. That the betterment of rural life should receive greater consideration than the cost of the service. Resolutions were passed protesting against an increase in the standing army or any material increase in the navy. Oliver Wilson was re-elected master, and most of the old officers continue to serve. The 5th session will be held in Washington, D. C.

GRANGE PUBLICATIONS.

The National Grange Monthly has had a successful year, and it is the purpose of the management to make it more of a necessity in every Grange home than ever before. A department for doing job printing for granges has been added to its office equipment. More of our Vermont granges ought to send Grange news to this paper.

EDUCATION.

Education is the mainstay of success. This is particularly true of the farmer. We may obtain it by experience and by contact with the world, by the study of nature and in our schools and colleges. Our young people will, in most cases, obtain their education through the last named agency, and so it is our duty and privilege as good patrons who have the good of our State at heart, to foster and help our educational institutions, especially those devoted to the study of the great science of agriculture. Since our State Grange last met Vermont has had the gift of a splendid property for the purpose of an agricultural school. The gift is of doubtful significance to the patrons of Vermont when we remember that it was given, not only by a loyal citizen of our State, but also by a true brother of our order, the Hon. Theodore N. Vail. This school, with the one at Randolph and the State Agricultural College at Burlington, belong to the people of Vermont and ought, with the help of every citizen, to make a new era in agricultural education.

CO-OPERATION.

Something has been done in the granges of this State in co-operative buying and selling during the past year, but there is a great opportunity to do more work along this line. We regret that so many of our co-operative creameries and other factories have either closed their doors or passed into the hands of large corporations. We believe that the farmers of Vermont ought to hold on to their creameries. Wherever there is a good co-operative creamery in operation you will find successful dairymen and a large enlargement of the work of the co-operative of agriculture and more funds placed at his disposal, the co-operative creameries are to receive more aid in making and marketing line butter, and so ought, and we believe will, receive better prices. We should co-operate with our department of agriculture along this and other lines of work for the benefit of the farmers. Our county agents are doing splendid work and should receive our hearty co-operation.

FIELD MEETINGS.

Field meetings have been held in many parts of the State with good results. During next summer we are planning to hold a week or two of such meetings. C. M. Freeman, secretary of the National Grange, has consented to be

with us at that time as a speaker. Grange fairs are a source of help and inspiration to the Grange, and we ought to have more of them.

GOOD ROADS.

As we have traveled about the State we have noticed with pleasure the marked improvements in the roads of our State and that this is being brought about by a "pay as you go" plan that does not burden anyone. We as patrons should help the State and town authorities in this work all that we can. There is no one thing to-day that is adding to the value of our farms more than the improvement of our roads. This is being done without mortgaging the future.

TEMPERANCE.

This is a question upon which the Grange has clearly defined opinions since its organization, realizing that any compromise with the great evil of temperance would result in harm to the tillers of the soil. The great war that is sweeping Europe has demonstrated more forcibly than ever, that men to be at their best, both physically and mentally, must be sober. Clear thinking, quick action and hard work are hindered by drink. Our jails and poorhouses are filled, either directly or indirectly, by drink, and it behooves every patron who has the good of his home and community at heart, who is looking for a bigger and better Vermont, to do all in his power to remove the temptation to drink from the State. Let us heed the call and at the coming March meeting order a prohibition law to go into effect. Whatever the result of the vote may be it is our duty, as good citizens, to see that the law is enforced.

IN CONCLUSION.

Patrons of Vermont, let our slogan for the coming year be an average increase of ten members each year for each subordinate Grange and three numbers added to our Pomona. Let us make our Grange of such a benefit to the community that it will be easy work to increase our numbers.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The report of the secretary, A. A. Priest, showed a total membership of 5,923. No new Pomona Granges have been instituted during this year. The largest is Central Vermont Pomona, with a membership of 65. During last year Maple Valley Grange, No. 49, was instituted at Calais with 21 charter members. Stratford, Wantastiquet, Pownal and Green River Valley have surrendered their charters, and Clyde River is dormant. The report of the treasurer, E. B. Pier, showed a balance in the treasury of \$6,096.86. The overseer, M. E. Roberts, made a brief report. The report of the afternoon was taken up with reports from deputies.

THE BANQUET.

Speakers Show the Importance of Organized Effort.

An exceptional group of after-dinner speakers took part in the post-prandial exercises following the annual banquet, which was served to 300 persons in the main dining room of the Hotel Vermont last evening. C. L. Martin of Plattsburgh acted as toastmaster, and selections were rendered by the Randolph male quartet. Very pleasing readings were given by Miss Mildred Cady.

The first speaker was John H. Fahey, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, whose principal theme was the relation of organized effort to national problems. He said in part: "Organization, locally and nationally, is needed at the present time more than ever before. The organization of the farmers, who get together in the Granges for benefit unto themselves, means much for agricultural interests, and organization by the patrons brings forth as large results as organization in business. There is better and broader work to be accomplished by organization for until the last 12 or 15 years the people did not turn towards organization as they should have done, but all were working more for their individual interests. The most important thing to be faced in this day are those things which take on a federal character. It was three and one-half years ago that President Taft called the heads of the greatest commercial organizations in the country to Washington, the result being the formation of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which to-day represents 50 organizations and over 200 business corporations and firms. It is the intent of this organization to concentrate and correlate all State and local organizations and promote their efficiency and to consider the needs of the entire country, realizing that one class and interest depends on others for its success. The business men are found only too eager to co-operate with such organizations as the Patrons of Husbandry. The Chamber of Commerce is interested in rural credits, a federal system of labor, better education along vocational and industrial lines, a merchant marine which would mean better means of shipping produce, national revenues with a new tariff, and that a waste might be abolished, and in the tariff tremendous progress has been made by the people of this country, but its resources have been but scarcely scratched. We should approach the solution of these problems which confront us with patriotism, with organized effort, getting together, realizing that we are a part of a great brotherhood working for the betterment of the whole, and for the preservation of one flag. Greetings were then extended by W. N. Cady, master of the State Grange, who gave it as his opinion that the large number of representatives present spoke more loudly than any words he could say. The time is past when the farmer is looked upon as a lawless, and he is now taking his right place as a part of the State and with other classes, uniting in one great interest for his country."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

C. S. Stetson, who is chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange and worthy master of the Maine State Grange, was next introduced, his

E. J. BOOTH, President.

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Your Christmas Fund Will Grow Here Because We Pay Interest.

Beginning a year ahead to save money for Christmas is quite popular. We are glad to take such deposits and pay interest at the regular rate, start with one dollar and pay as much each week as you like—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

E. D. WORTHEN, Treas.

HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treas.

to be a word from the National Grange. Mr. Stetson, with much wit, gave an account of the initiation at the national meeting at Oakland, Cal., to the amusement of his listeners and to the discomfort of the master of the Vermont Grange. The National Grange has been in existence for about 50 years and next year the semi-centennial will be celebrated all over the country. Mr. Stetson outlined briefly what the National Grange stands for, speaking more particularly of woman suffrage and national prohibition, for which the Grange has always fought. The greatest discouragement to the Grangers is that they are never able to unite their forces in asking for the things which they need to better their conditions. When plans have been formulated for which all the Grangers will take a firm stand they can be pushed to completion.

The last speaker of the evening was the Hon. Theodore N. Vail of London, Vt., whose topic was "Some Truths and Some Conclusions." A brief abstract of his address follows:

MR. VAIL'S ADDRESS.

There are many things which are disturbing and unsettling our social and economic conditions, not only those of Vermont, but of the whole country. These conditions are governed by inexorable laws which statute laws cannot change. Experience has shown us what they are. It is my intention to-night to try to indicate some of these troubles and if possible some method of improvement.

To act intelligently a proper understanding and knowledge of what is to be acted upon is necessary. To get the best results in a community, co-operation or team work is necessary. Not each man striving for himself regardless of others, but all working together for the benefit of all. Team work or co-operation will produce greater aggregate results for the community and greater individuals in the broad sense. Individual work may evolve greater individuals in a narrow sense, but the advantage to the community is secondary and there is a smaller distribution of the benefits.

The most serious trouble is our desire for sensational news and statements. In politics, in business, advocates of either side will make the wildest and most misleading statements, which may not be believed, but whether believed or not, there is an effect, a coloring, that is never entirely wiped out.

Our country is too big and its interests so diversified, that it is difficult for anyone to be fully informed as to what is going on in the other or distant sections. General movements will have different effects in the separated sections, but all interests are affected by sectional action directly or indirectly, but indirect benefits are difficult to attribute to any clearly if others around us are directly benefited.

It should not be difficult to understand that wealth is a benefit to the country if it is widely although not evenly distributed. Its distribution only follows natural laws, which in this world are unevenly distributed. Health, strength, energy, endurance, these are natural qualities which seem to be every man's right, are more unevenly distributed than anything else. Other inherited qualities, like mentality, capacity, initiative, concentration, application, industry, those qualities, which make or mar a man, are also unevenly distributed. Can it then be wondered that with all this God-given

inequality, personal inequality in life should exist and must be accepted as inevitable. Some must serve. Food, clothing and shelter, no matter how simple, must be produced and prepared for use by labor. Transportation and information must be provided by labor. All kinds of work must be done; agreeable or disagreeable; cleanly or soiling. From the raw material to the finished product, some must bear the physical burden, some the mental, and some the financial.

All must realize that in life some give-and-take, some concessions by each to others, are necessary. Each man has his rights, but no man has license to disregard the rights of others in obtaining his own. When each of us finds our proper place in, and fulfills all obligations to, the social organization and to the community, honestly, and to the extent of one's ability, each will have his full share of life and prosperity.

Mr. Vail went on to speak in detail of Vermont's possibilities, which lie largely in her soil—agriculture, mines, quarries and forests. Relatively, her industrial development is small, though in lines of special industry and through the development of her water powers it may become more important. New England as a whole is an industrial section of the country. Agricultural sections produce a surplus of foodstuffs in excess of local home consumption. Industrial sections consume the surplus and in this way Vermont has a great market at her very threshold. Farming is now a business and must be conducted on business principles. There is no business so open to Vermont young men without any capital except that capital of labor, strength, vigor, willingness to work and intelligence to direct and conserve. In farming in Vermont. By intelligent, practical co-operation much can be done to bring about and secure better markets for our production. Through the Grange an effective co-operation can be arranged.

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Vail said: "We have prospered under those laws which have protected our industries. We have suffered every time we have adopted a different policy." Mr. Vail made a plea for fair play for the railroads, pointed out the fact that all labor is not mechanical, and that the man who plans work for others to do and procures the capital with which the enterprise is carried on is as much entitled to a fair remuneration as is the man who works by the clock. Tourists find Vermont country roads as good, if not better, than those of any other State, but in order to make Vermont attractive so that the tourist will stop over and not just pass through, there are some few things to be done. Hunting and fishing could be better preserved and some State reservations might be created.

Mr. Vail closed with a discussion of the conclusions reached by the recent educational commission in Vermont and with a reference to the paramount question of preparedness, which he connected with the education of youth, because preparedness means being ready for any thing at any time. Discipline and physical training should be taught in school because they make for such preparedness.

The "Stenographer wanted" advertisement, which you saw today, will bring a reply to-morrow from the stenographer you want.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Further light was thrown upon the scope of the administration's defense plans to-day when the department's estimates for coast defense in the coming year were submitted to the military committee of Congress in the form of a preliminary draft of the fortifications appropriation bill carrying a total of \$23,305,123 for all purposes, including the maintenance and increase of permanent works in the Hawaiian and Philippines.

Estimates for the Panama canal, which will fall under the canal government, will add another \$20,000,000 to the sum and in addition the war department asks authority to make continuing contracts during the year to a total of more than \$100,000,000 for mobile and coast artillery and ammunition, the appropriations for the year to the extent of \$100,000,000 for covering contracts for mobile artillery field guns, siege guns, mountain guns and howitzers only.

WHY HUSBAND AND WIFE DIFFER.

(Dr. Mabel Irwin in the American.)

Question.—Why is it that husbands and wives seem always to be at cross purposes, each never understanding the other?—A Heartstick Wife.

Answer.—This is largely because they do not yet understand themselves. Men and women are complements of each other—not supplements—and they almost always approach a subject from opposite angles. The man usually, from his intellect, the woman from her emotions, because of the man is likely to look with suspicion upon the method of the other, and misunderstanding ensues. Indeed, half of the domestic wrangles come from the fact that both husband and wife are determined to make over each other in "his own image and likeness." It simply can't be done.

The next time your beloved seems obtuse and heartlessly cold to patient with him. Let his intellect work, and allow him to tell you how the matter looks to him. Then, most likely, he will listen to your side of the story, and you both will find some common ground of understanding.

Man and woman represent two different poles of being, and it is only at the "equator of thought" that they meet and understand each other. Try to find this equator and see what happens.

After April 1 toll rates through Suez canal will be raised 50 centimes per ton.

JOHN J. FLANN, Vice-Pres.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR LAWMAKERS AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Dec. 14.—The day in Congress was as follows:
House met at noon.
Majority Leader Kitchin introduced a joint resolution agreed upon by the democratic caucus last night, providing the emergency revenue law to December 31, 1916.

Republican and progressive committee assignments announced by Minority Leader Mann.
Minority Leader Mann introduced a general tariff commission bill.

The President's message regarding revenue matters referred to ways and means committee, called to meet late to-day.

House Representative Buchanan presented impeachment articles against H. Snowden Marshall, U. S. attorney at New York, and they were referred to the judiciary committee.

Two suffragists were denied permission to address the House on objection of Representative Page of North Carolina.

Adjourned at 1:40 o'clock until noon Wednesday.

Senate not in session.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Declaring William J. Bryan as "simply obsessed" and Theodore Roosevelt as "the giant in Mother Goose," Chairman Tillman, of the naval committee, in an address to the Senate Monday on national defense, also assailed what he characterized as the greed of private manufacturers of war materials.

UPHOLDS DANIELS.
Senator Tillman upheld Secretary Daniels' administration of the navy department and characterized as "simply outrageous" critics of the department, numbering among them ex-Secretary Meyer.

"The question of preparedness requires grave consideration and prompt action," said Senator Tillman. "There are all sorts of opinions and advice from all quarters—some bad, and not only unwise, but unthinkable of adoption, except by wild men from Borneo."

ROOSEVELT "BULL OF BASHAN"

Mr. Bryan, the evangel of peace at any price, is bitterly opposed to any and all increase. He seems to be simply obsessed on this subject and has lost his usual poise. Ex-President Roosevelt, on the other hand, who shorts and roars like a veritable bull of Bashan, poses as the god of war and claims for a very large standing army and great reserves. He reminds one of the giant in Mother Goose.

Fe. to, fum.

I smell the blood of a German man. Be he alive, or be he dead.

I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

The senator said he realized the necessity for a greater army, but that the navy, "our first line of defense," should come first.

"The country ought to regard as a public enemy any senator or member of Congress who tries to delay or thwart this purpose," Senator Tillman said. "We have an armor trust now," said he, "just as we have had all along, and it is doing business at the same old stands—Bethlehem, Carnegie, Midvale."

VON MEYER CRITICIZED.

"The critics of the navy department under Secretary Daniels have been unusually active and outrageous in their work, not hesitating even to make false statements," said the senator. The one man particularly active in this criticism has been his immediate predecessor, Mr. Meyer seems to be unconscious of the fact that in indicting the navy as he has under Secretary Daniels, he, in truth, is indicting himself and his republican predecessors in the navy department. The Congress has appropriated enough money, but it has been squandered, misappropriated, or spent unwisely. Poor old Massachusetts, how unfortunate in giving birth to such a man as he. I feel sorry she should be held up to scorn if such a little and mean man can hold her up to scorn by the actions of Mr. von L. Meyer."

Concluding, Senator Tillman made a plea for prompt action on his armor plant bill.

"Nothing but brazen effrontery and unbridled greed, aided by official corruption in Washington, can delay the passage of this bill, and I hope that it will become law inside of 30 days," he said.

"Think scientific, especially conferences and conventions in the dietary specialties, are passed over as a rule by the laymen as in some way esoteric, unless matters of particular and intimate interest to him are involved, but there is something broadly political, commercial, and social in the meeting to be held soon in Washington which will command the attention of the entire intellectual world."

For thirteen days—December 27 to January 8—under the auspices of the United States government, there will be convened the official representatives of the best thought and learning of the 21 republics of the two Americas. It is to be known as the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, and it is not to strain the superlatives to say that the conference will be the most important, the most far-reaching, the most beneficial meeting of the peoples of Spanish-America and the United States that has been witnessed since the idea of Pan-American solidarity was born a century ago.

"Pan-American culture" it might indeed be called, if one searched for a phrase that would in some way convey the purpose of the conference, though it has none of the spirit of rivalry, but all of the spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness. The word "scientific" is a misnomer as it is used in a translation from the Spanish word, which does not mean a congress of bespectacled chemists and alchemists and what not, but essentially contains the idea of "learning," "knowledge," "education."

University professors by the hundreds, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, statesmen from all the countries of the two continents are to be here. Nothing like it has ever been held on this side of the Atlantic. Nor is the idea original with the United States. It is a distinctly Latin-American affair, initiated in two years of only some of the larger countries of South America. When the conference was broadened in 1905 to include all the American countries, the United States became a member, and at that meeting plans were laid for the second congress to be held in Washington this year.

HERS TO COMMAND.

"Does your wife ask you for things she knows you cannot afford?"

"She hasn't asked me for a thing since we were married."

"Great heavens! How do you manage it?"

"When she wants a thing she just tells me."—Kansas City Journal.

FOUNTAIN PENS AT FREE PRESS.

REV. C. C. WILSON

SUED FOR \$20,000

BY MISS JOHNSON

\$23,305,123 ASKED

OF CONGRESS FOR

COAST DEFENSES

A suit for damages for alleged breach of promise to marry was filed Tuesday in the federal court of Massachusetts by Miss Laura Johnson, through her attorney, Guy B. Horton of this city, against the Rev. C. C. Wilson, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Roslindale, Mass.

Formerly curate at St. Paul's Church, Burlington. The sum of \$20,000 is sought. The case is returnable at the term that begins next March.

The filing of the suit was announced Tuesday evening by Mr. Horton. He stated that it was brought in the federal court as the plaintiff's defense lives in Massachusetts and that it was the residence of the defendant. The suit sets forth that the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry, that she has always been ready to marry him, but that he has refused to fulfill his promise. The papers filed Tuesday contain nothing further. Mr. Horton's associates in Boston are Ham, Frederick & Yont.

It was on October 23 that an announcement was made by the Rt. Rev. George Y. Bliss, rector at St. Paul's, where the Rev. Mr. Wilson was curate then, of the threatened suit. In the following statement:

"The Rev. Charles C. Wilson received a letter at his home in Roslindale, Mass., about October 11, from Guy B. Horton of Burlington, representing Miss Laura Johnson of Minneapolis, demanding reparation from Mr. Wilson on the ground of breach of promise of marriage."

"Mr. Wilson desired the postponement of his approaching marriage until the suit that was threatened could be started and tried and the matter cleared up."

Following the announcement issued by Bishop Bliss, Attorney March M. Wilson of Randolph, who represents his brother, said that a trial would be welcome, and that his brother makes a complete denial of any engagement ever existing.

When asked Tuesday why the suit had not been filed before, Mr. Horton replied that it was because of professional reasons.

SOMETHING REALLY SERIOUS.

"Why did your kid quit school?"

"He says his teacher took a dislike to him."

"Took a dislike to him, eh? And he quit for that?" My teacher used to take a clue to me.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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It is an insulator between misfortune and hunger, between no work and no shoes and between old age and the poorhouse.

Our guaranteed rate of interest is four per cent, and we are forming the habit of making "extra dividends" in addition to this rate.

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We shall be pleased to have you write us for particulars.

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WHAT A MERRY CHRISTMAS

you will have next year, if you join our Christmas Cash Club, starting January 3, 1916, and make a small deposit every week for the next 50 weeks. We have three classes as follows—B-10, C-25 and D-50. At the end of 50 weeks, you will receive a check for the amount paid. Come in and join now.

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BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$300,000.

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As well as the active accounts of Firms and Merchants are desired by this bank—

With a Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Liability of \$900,000—

This bank offers for SAFETY an ideal depository for private funds.

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